

WEATHER

Thunderstorms this afternoon or tonight. Sunday fair; light southwest to south winds, becoming west. Temperature, past twenty-four hours: High, 86, at 4 p.m. yesterday; low, 69, at 5 a.m. today. For full report see page 3.

No. 19,988.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1915—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT.

ITALIAN AIRSHIPS MAKE RAID UPON ENEMY POSITIONS

Serious Damage Done to Railroads and Intrenchments on Isonzo Front.

HUNGARIAN BATTALION ANNIHILATED IN FIGHT

Austrian Fortress of Malborgeth Being Demolished—St. Cassian Under Bombardment.

ROVERETO ALSO IS SHELLED

Rome's Forces Retreat at Folgaria, But Later Recapture Ground, Is Report—Austria Massing Great Forces.

LONDON, June 19.—A naval bombardment by Italian submarines and dirigibles upon Austrian positions on the Isonzo front is described in an official Italian statement just issued. Serious damage is said to have been done to railroad stations and to Austrian intrenchments. All the machines returned safely to their bases.

The Italians are reported to have gained further successes in the important struggle which is developing around Piave.

A Hungarian battalion has been "repulsed, counter attacked and annihilated," according to Italian advices, in an engagement on Vrata mountain.

The Italian invasion of Austria, which is being pushed all along the frontier, is said by newspapers of Rome to have resulted thus far in the occupation of more than twice as much territory as was offered by Austria as the price of Italy's neutrality.

A communication from the Italian general staff states that the Austrian fortress of Malborgeth is being demolished. Malborgeth is about twenty miles from Villach. This city, Trent and Trieste constitute the three present objective points of the Italians.

Italians Gain Ground.

"The Italians have gained more ground in the Buchenstein valley," says the Latibach, Austria, correspondent of the Tribune. "Their batteries are bombarding St. Cassian. They have also occupied important strategic points around Monte Crista. Italian batteries shelled the Austrians at positions in the vicinity of Monte Crista."

"Southeast of Trent the Italians are concentrating a force of some 10,000 men for an offensive. In the Val Sugana the Italians destroyed many defensive works and captured Borgo for several hours."

"At Folgaria they were obliged to retreat before the Austrians, but during the day of June 17 they recaptured their former positions and are now bombarding Rovereto."

Austria Strengthens Forces.

The Austrians have now so strengthened their forces that they are able to offer the offensive both from Mori and Rovereto against the Italians, who are at Brantonico, which lies at the foot of Mount Altissimo, at Serravalle, situated in the Lagarina valley, and also in the Arsa valley. The result of the fighting is still in doubt.

Tolmino, on Austria's battle front to the north of Gorizia, is fast becoming a second Przemysl in strength. All there is a garrison of some 10,000 men there, and in addition it has very strong natural and artificial defenses.

Tolmino is considered indispensable by the Italians to their operations, it being the key to the Isonzo valley.

"Foemen Worthy of Steel."

Reports from all the fronts state that the fighting is of a more serious nature, especially the "Emperor's Own" troops, Croats, Bohemians and Hungarians, have been substituted for the Austrian gendarmes, customs guards and soldiers of the landwehr. All these first line soldiers have been hardened by over ten months of war, and make formidable adversaries. It is reported that Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna, chief of staff of the Italian army, said regarding these troops: "Now we have foemen worthy of our steel."

Pola Position Is Strong.

A refugee has come into Rome from Pola, the Austrian naval base on the Adriatic, and reports that the Austrians have about 200,000 men in strongly intrenched positions there. This man is one of the very few to get away from Pola. He says that the day war was declared there was not one civilian in the place. He is of the opinion that the only way to take Pola is by a bombardment, or a very long siege. The Austrian fleet is at Pola.

Alpinists in Hard Fight.

The Italian Alpine troops themselves realize the difference, owing to the use of trained troops by the Austrians, and fight with greater circumspection, as was proved Wednesday afternoon, when more than 1,000 Hungarians, commanded by a lieutenant colonel, again tried to take revenge for the Austrian reverse on Monte Nero. This time the Hungarians climbed Vrata mountain, hoping from that height to dominate the Italian positions and outflank them.

ITALIAN ALPINE TROOPS GRADUALLY SURROUNDED Vrata, creeping through the undergrowth. For some time they did not reply to the Hungarian fire, it being a rule among the Alpine soldiers not to shoot unless they can kill at least one adversary.

Hungarians Wiped Out.

Finally the moment came, when the Hungarians being within close range, the Alpine troops poured in a rain of bullets and then sprang out with fixed bayonets. The Hungarians were repulsed in confusion and tried to escape, but found the Alpine soldiers emerging from every side. Every member of the Hungarian battalion was either killed or taken prisoner.

FRENCH PROGRESS UPON ALSACE LINE

Advance All Along Banks of Fecht and Menace German Communications.

LONDON, June 19.—The French, according to the latest dispatches, are holding the Germans to the north of Arras. They now occupy positions on three sides of Souchez, and they soon may make the German positions on this front untenable in the view of British observers.

The German war office announced today that the village of Ebermell, about thirty miles east of Nancy, had been captured by the Germans. The French had fortified the village.

French forces continue to make considerable progress in Alsace, according to the latest French official statement, advanced parties having reached the outskirts of Metz. French forces are declared to have advanced all along the banks of the Fecht, while enemy communications between Metz and Munster are under French fire.

Large quantities of war material have been captured, it is declared.

Hold Captured Ground.

At other points in the western battle arena the French hold all ground captured from the Germans, it is declared, although the latest statement makes no detailed mention of the tactical engagements which are said to be under way to the north of Arras, except that violent artillery duels continue.

The following report from Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces on the continent, was given out here last night:

"The fighting in the northern and southern portions of our front continued throughout June 18 in co-operation with the attack of our ally about Arras."

"East of Ypres all the German first-line trenches which we captured remain in our hands, in spite of two counter attacks which were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. We were, however, unable to retain those of the enemy's second-line trenches which we had occupied in the morning."

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DISSENSION SPLITS CARRANZA CABINET

Four Members Resign and Differences With Gen. Obregon Have Also Arisen.

FIRST CHIEF TRANSFERS HEADQUARTERS AT FORT

Official Dispatches to State Department Show New Situation in Mexican Affairs.

Differences between Gen. Carranza and Gen. Obregon, his principal commander, dissensions in the Carranza cabinet, and Carranza's removal of his headquarters to the isolated safety of the fortress San Juan de Ula in the harbor of Vera Cruz—all reported to Washington today—brought the Mexican situation into a new focus.

Official dispatches to the State Department say these developments threaten the solidarity of the Carranza movement.

Occupation of Mexico City by Gen. Pablo Gonzales and Carranza troops has been postponed pending the cabinet reorganization.

New Situation Arises.

Officials here have no complete indication as yet as to the meaning of the cabinet crisis, but overnight, it was said, a new situation had arisen which may have an important effect on the Mexican problem as a whole.

Latest advices were that four of the cabinet of eight had resigned and that Carranza had insisted a telegram to Carranza that they be retained and that a fifth member, the minister of public instruction, be dismissed.

A newspaper article by the latter attacking some of his colleagues in the cabinet led to the break. Raphael Zubaran, minister of interior, Escudero Verdugo, minister of justice, Luis Cabrera, minister of finance, and Jesus Urrutia, minister of foreign affairs, decided to stand together and submitted their resignations.

The report carried that in the reorganization Carranza planned to retain Cabrera. If he dismisses the other three, it is said, he faces possible break with Obregon, and other commanders who are sympathetic with them.

Personal Differences Indicated.

Officials here are concerned to know whether questions of policy are involved, but all information so far indicates that the cabinet crisis is purely personal.

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WAITING FOR THEM TO ACCOMMODATE THEIR DIFFERENCES.

REAPPOINTED MEMBERS OF BOARD OF EDUCATION

Mrs. Susie R. Rhodes and John B. Larnier Named—Fountain Peyton Succeeds Dr. C. H. Marshall.

Mrs. Susie Root Rhodes and John B. Larnier were today reappointed as members of the board of education.

Fountain Peyton was named to succeed Dr. Charles H. Marshall, the colored member. The appointments, made by the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, are for terms of three years.

Mr. Larnier and Mr. Peyton both are lawyers.

Mrs. Rhodes and Mr. Larnier were appointed June 14, 1912. While other persons had been named as candidates for the positions, it was generally believed they probably would succeed themselves.

Because of a number of factions among the colored people of the city, the appointment of Fountain Peyton, a colored man, was a subject of much discussion.

Mr. Peyton, although not born in Washington, has lived here practically his entire life, having been brought to this city by his mother one year after his birth, January 25, 1861.

He was born in Stafford county, Va., near Fredericksburg. This is his first public office he has ever held.

He was educated in the public schools of this city, being graduated from the old Wayland Seminary, which was later removed to Richmond as the Lincoln College. Following his graduation from this institution in 1881, he taught schools for six years, being located during various parts of that time in Baltimore and St. Marys counties, Md., and Loudoun county, Va.

He gave up teaching, taking the civil service examination and being appointed in the city post office. While there he studied law, being graduated from Howard University Law School in 1890.

Today marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of his admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

In politics he is an independent, supporting President Wilson during the last campaign. He is married and has five children.

Mr. Peyton explained today that he is entirely ignorant of the situation on the board, and intends to get acquainted with it before trying to formulate any policies.

Commissioner of Public Works.

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WASHINGTON BOY AN EYEWITNESS OF CHARGE FROM BRITISH TRENCHES.

E. Richard Shayer, graduate of local schools and former Washington newspaper man, tells of charge "Into the Jaws of Death." He describes the calm that preceded the fighting, the rush over the trench walls and the clatter and blast of the German fire. Read this vivid description tomorrow in The Sunday Star.

RAISULI IS FIRED UPON AFTER PROMISE OF SAFETY

Spanish Troops Attack Moroccan Pretender and Kill Ten of His Men.

MADRID, via Paris, June 19, 4:40 a.m.—Raisuli, brigand and pretender to Morocco's throne, had another narrow escape from death, according to the Herald, when ten members of his suite were killed by the fire of Spanish troops near Arzila, a Moroccan seaport.

Desiring to visit the region he formerly controlled, Raisuli asked Gen. Marina, military governor of the Spanish zone, for a safe conduct and his request was granted. Accompanied by forty men, Raisuli was on his way toward Arzila when a brisk fusillade was opened by a detachment of troops.

Only the swiftness of his horse saved Raisuli.

An inquiry begun by the military authorities has not revealed whether Gen. Marina's order regarding a safe conduct was misunderstood. Several junior officers have been arrested and an effort will be made to fix responsibility for the attack.

Late last month a dispatch from Paris said that information received there from Morocco indicated that Raisuli was conducting an agitation among the natives in the district of Charb. It was reported that this agitation was inspired by German agents.

Three are under arrest here on the charge of murder.

NO ATTEMPT TO DELAY HARRY K. THAW'S HEARING

Question as to His Sanity Comes Before Judge and Jury Next Tuesday.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Counsel of Harry K. Thaw and for the state were agreed today that there should be no attempt to delay or adjourn the hearing on the question of his sanity, which comes before Justice Hendrick and a jury next Tuesday.

This agreement followed a decision by the court of appeals yesterday sustaining Thaw's appeal for a trial by jury. All his previous hearings on writs of habeas corpus to obtain freedom from the Matteawan Asylum have been before Justice alone. This time Justice Hendrick decided to call a jury to "act in an advisory capacity."

Deputy Attorney General Frank K. Cook, who with Deputy Alfred L. Becker will conduct the state's case, indicated that they would inquire into Thaw's history at great length and that alienists would be called as witnesses. He said he was not sure whether Evelyn Thaw would testify.

Morgan J. O'Brien of Thaw's counsel said Thaw was anxious to go on the witness stand and demonstrate that he is now sane and that his counsel had scores of witnesses, including alienists.

FEAR OF GERMANY IS LACK OF GOLD

Financial Outlook May Have an Effect on Reply to United States Note.

NOT DISPOSED TO INCUR ENMITY OF THIS NATION

Belief Growing That Teuton Government Will Be Governed by Conservative Leadership.

The greatest factor that is believed today by high administration officials to be working favorably in Germany toward a satisfactory answer to the demands of the United States is the fact that Germany is probably going to need money before the war is over, and the United States is the only country in which she can get it. Therefore, Germany must not draw the United States into the conflict as her enemy.

Whether the President and his cabinet advisers have received definite information that Germany wants to keep a financial footing in this country cannot be stated on official authority, but there is a good basis for the statement that from some direction has come the intention of the imperial government, for self-preservation only, prefers not to make an enemy of the United States at this time.

What Germany Fears.

The information is that Germany and her people care little for the physical help that the United States could give the allies. She does not fear United States soldiers or the United States navy, but she does fear huge sums of gold. The information before the administration is said to be that Germany has all the trained men she will need until the close of the war, even if the struggle lasts several years longer. She has the ammunition and supplies of the arms and ammunition, but Germany is not well supplied with gold.

She has saved for many years the struggle and her banks are still in fine shape, but gold is not made like cannon or machine rifles and it is not so easy to get. It must be paid out for certain supplies. For these supplies millions of it must be paid out of Germany's treasury, not to return until the war is over, and it is not so easy to get. It must be paid out for certain supplies. For these supplies millions of it must be paid out of Germany's treasury, not to return until the war is over, and it is not so easy to get.

Consequently there are signs to administration officials here of a resumption of the old German conservatism in Germany, applying to the United States at least.

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RUSSIANS DRIVING Foe BACK ON THE PRUTH, IS REPORT

Austrians Retiring Hastily From Occupied Territory. Evacuate Novo Sella.

CZAR'S CHIEF FORCES AT BAY NEAR LEMBERG

Will Defend Galician Capital Against the Onrushing Germanic Armies.

TARNOGROD IS OCCUPIED

Teutons Beach Heights North of Krezow—Now Threaten Chotin. Slavs Fight Desperately and Burn Many Villages.

1,610,000 Prisoners Taken by Germans. Allies, It Is Claimed.

BERLIN, June 19.—The prisoners taken by the German and Austro-Hungarian armies up to June 14 totaled 1,610,000, according to the Bavarian Staats Zeitung. The newspaper says this total is divided as follows:

Russians, 1,240,000; French, 255,000; English, 24,000; Belgian, 41,000; Serbian, 50,000.

LONDON, June 19.—The greater part of the forces of Russia are at bay along the Grodek line in Galicia, to the west of Lemberg, where, with her vulnerable flank well protected by the marshes of the Dniester, she will defend Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, against the onrushing German armies.

A dispatch to the Times from Bucharest says reports from the frontier state that the Russians have taken a counter offensive against the Austrians who invaded Bessarabia, under Gen. Pflanzer. The Austrians have been forced to retire hastily as far as Bojana, to the east of Czernowitz, and are evacuating Novo Sella, in Russia on the Pruth, and the rest of the occupied territory.

The Russians have captured a great quantity of war materials.

Admission is made in the latest Russian official statement that the Russians have retired beyond the line of lakes at Grodek, less than sixteen miles west of Lemberg, their last line of defense in front of the Galician capital.

The Austro-German troops have crossed the Galician border to the north of Sieniawa, and have reached the heights north of Krezow, Russia, and occupied the Russian town of Tarnograd, according to an official communication issued by the Austrian war office.

Russians Fortify Line.

BERLIN, via London, June 19.—A correspondent in Galicia of the Lokal Anzeiger has sent the following dispatch to his paper:

"Aviators report that the Russians are fortifying heavily along a line ten miles to the west of Lemberg. German advance patrols, furthermore, have established the fact that the Russians are making a stand in front of them. If necessary the present Russian line can be lengthened and the reaction of Tomaszoff, in Russian Poland, of addition of whatever Russian forces are available. Conditions for the retirement of the Russians are not unfavorable, and the railroads and highways are added that they were the greatest value to them for defensive purposes."

Czar's Armies Reinforced.

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